### For the National Era. LEONARD WRAY.

A ROMANCE OF MODERN HISTORY. By the author of " 'Re Chronicles of the Bastile,"
"The Embassy," " The Yule Log," " Philip of
Lutetra," &c.

Mildred Wray.

Mildred Wray was one of those singularly beautiful women on whom it is impossible to acter of feature, she hore a striking resemblance to Leonard. It was, indeed, sufficiently marked to betray, at a glance, their close remarked to betray, at a glance, their close re-lationship; yet there was a peculiarity about it, which in its details presented so many essen-tial points of difference as to lead a close ob-server to ascribe them to a distinct parental origin. In person, tall and of a commanding presence, with a figure cast in nature's finest mould, she moved a model of feminine grace and elegance, the perfect case and unrestraint of her carriage contrasting singularly with the affectation of the leading beauties of the Paris ian saloone, whose port was only too evidently borrowed from art. Her complexion was of a pale, clear clive, with the slightest tinge of bloom in the cheek, which, however, deepened under excitement, or fled entirely, leaving her countenance pale as marble. She wore her hair after the simplest fashion. It was jet black, fine as silk, and hung in a profusion of natural curls around her face and down her neck. Her eyes, were of the same hue, and in-tensely brilliant, but having a pensive expression, amounting almost to sadness, as if she were the victim of some settled, inward sorrow. When she smiled, it was sadiy, too, and even in her gayest moments the same melancholy appeared to underlie her mirth. Nevertheless, Mildred Wray was admitted to be one of the most fascinating and lovely women whose pres-ence had graced the Paris saloons for many a long season. It was, therefore, no wonder she attracted a crowd of admirers, young and old,

The elegant apartments of the Princess Mathilde, cousin of Prince Louis Napoleon, were alled with a gay and lively throng of the fashionables of the Republic. Music and dancing, cards, chit chat, politics, literature, each had its votaries there, broken up into select circles, and absorbing all their interest for the time being. The principal celebrities of the day had formed themselves into a coterie, and were deeply engaged in the discussion of the events of the day, undeterred by the presence of the personage who at that moment was looking for-ward, with intense auxiety, to the consumma-tion of the actual crisis, but who, nevertheless, did not betray, in the slightest degree, the feel ings and the thoughts then pessing through his mind. Leonard, however, observed that in the course of the evening the Prince held frequent aside though brief conversations with his cousin, and that she appeared to be the medium of communication between him and sundry of the guests, who, after conferring with her, would move away to one or other of the circles into which the company was divided, and become absorbed in their attention to the conversation

absorbed in their attention to the conversation going forward.

Leonard formed part of a group consisting of politicians of no particular shade of opinion, save that of the republicanism of the day, of literary mon, and a few others, who had in turn disposed of the weather, the last inventions of science, the most recent discoveries, the last novel, the affairs of every Government in the world, including that of France, and, in fact, praised, abused, and laughed at, and philosophized and commented upon all kinds of persons, things, institutions, and countries, and their habits, manners, and customs, in the cosy, off-hand, chatty manner so peculiarly characteristic of the most polished, versatile, and fickle people under the sun. Now and then Leonard had joined in the discussions, chiefly to correct misapprehensions on certain subjects to correct misapprehensions on certain subjects affecting his own country and its institutions, and of the reputation of which he, as a true American citizen, felt somewhat jealous. It pleased him to observe that his corrections were received with respect, and his opinions

views of French republicanism, contrasting it with that of the United States, and had evitly succeeded in demonstrating to his inter-d listeners that the distinguishing features of the republicanism of America were alto-gether distinct from the modern republicanism of France, and that radically it was sounder. and imparted more freedom to the body of the

At the close of his observations, he was addressed by an individual, who had taken a prominent part in the preceding conversation, and whose name and European reputation as an author and a statesman, imparted no in-considerable weight to his opinions. He was short of stature, and somewhat corpulent; his head was large and compact, and his countenance was singularly expressive of finesse. He wore spectacles, which he now and then shifted so as to allow them to rest on his broad and ofty forchead, by which not the gleaming vi-

loty forchead, by which act the gleaming vivacity of his small, gray, deep-set eyes, was allowed full play.

"Will you permit me, Monsieur," said he, a smile of maloe playing about the corners of his thin lips, as he speke, "to observe in what respect I am of opinion our modern republicanism is more consistent than that of the United States? I do not say we have more liberary moder our Republic in its present form of ty under our Republic in its present form, or that it rests on so substantial a basis, or pos-sesses the same elements of prosperity, as that of America. I will not maintain that it has even the prestige of those magnificent names which are appended to your famous Declara-tion of ludependence, or is strengthened by the administrative ability which so eminently characterizes your Executive. Nor will I go s. ng the great truth that all men are ind are entitled therefore to impress upon you intizenship. I only wish to impress upon you what I believe to be the general opinion of eividized Europe; and that is, that your Republic liked Europe; and that is, that have been hopest. en substantial proof that we believed the of the doctrine of the universal right of every man to equal privileges, politial and personal. You are I were that one f the first acts of the Provisional Government, which has since been ratified by the naion, which has since been rauned by the na-ion, was to decree the emancipation of the laves in our colonies. Now, so long as you, a your country, hold millions of men in shame-al bondage, your republicanism is a mere de-man that ever discreased assists."

it was culminating. His countenance became of a deep scarlet has, and he felt relieved, that the sensation which the m's observations had created, left him a

momentary space to recover his equanimity, and for the flosh on his check to subside.

"Sir," he replied, "I do not deny the or stance of Slavery with us, as being a great evil, social and political. But it has arisen under the pressure of peculiar circumstances, and is

from that of the lands I own; yet I have no kind of power to relinquish my right of property in them, for there are heavy mortgages on both the lands and the slaves, and until they are paid off, I must remain—in so far as any power of mine to emancipate is concerned—wholly at the mercy of my creditors. I would not venture to defend the institution; I would only seek to extenuate those who are in a po-

sition similar to my own."

"But, pardon me, Monsieur Wray," retorted his antagonist, "society at large regards this question altogether apart from individual considerations. It is to be judged of, and Europe does judge of it, upon the broadest grounds. If your citizens posses, as you maintain, so much more real liberty, in all respects, than we do, surely it lies in their power to do as we have done, or, at least, to determine by what means this slavery in their midst is to be got rid of. do not make it a reproach upon you person ally, but upon your country-upon your re-public; and we always feel that American citpublic; and we always ten that remove to the institutions of their country, and to the great principle a serted when their Republic was established, in a very false, and permit me to

established, in a very false, and permit me to add, in by no means an enviable position."

"I am obliged to acknowledge that you are correct, sir," answered Leonard, the blood rushing into his check again.

"Indeed, Monsieur," pursued his tormentor, evidently resolved to follow up his advantage, "the less an American traveller dilates upon the superiority of the institutions of his country over those of others, the less will be country in superiority of the institutions of his country over those of others, the less will be expess himself to be reproached for permitting the existence of what must be regarded as a national crime, though I know it is alleged that slavery is only sectional. If admitted to be sectional, it proves that the minority rule, and therefore that the citizens of the freest and most glorious Republic in the world are iving under a huge despotism. If it be national, then the sin is all the greater, and the hydrocrisy more flagrant, of asserting liberty and qual rights as the basis of your system of selfvernment. I, for one, am willing to believe to be only sectional; but, then, Monsieur, what becomes of your argument respecting the treater freedom of your citizens, and of their lower to govern themselves ? "

[REMAINDER OF CHAP. VII TO-MORROW.]

### For the National Bra RESOLVES.

BY CAROLINE BRIGGS MASON.

When I would do good, evil is present with me.

" I will be strong ! " I said; alas! That one weak moment should belie The brave resolve, the purpose high-"I will be strong"-but let it pass.

Ab. me, that Life should have such dower. Such fearful scope for good or ill; And that we choose the evil still, And falter in temptation's hour! Oh, traitor heart, thrice recreant thou!

Again I cry, I will be strong— Will yet be greater than the Wrong— Will yet achieve my life-time vow Bury my weakness, oh, ye crowd

Of faithful witnesses, who stand, Around my soul on every hand, And tell the failure not aloud.

The conflict rages through my life Yet I sha'l conquer in the strife, And sing at last, a victory won!

Society.-The New York Times says

"Our fashionable society in this city is a sound, deprayed, and unnatural—a deceptive piece of rotten wood, made to look shiny with French polish, and glittering with the phosphorescent light of corruption—a copper cent, try-ing its very best to look like a five-franc piece, and, what is worse, in nine cases out of ten

So: but this city, and many other cities, are en like unto your city.

# THE PRINCIPALITIES.

These parts of the Turkish Empire consis of the region enclosed between the Danube and river Pruth, which latter forms the frontier river Pruth, which latter forms the frontier between Russia and Turkey. On the north the Principalities are bounded by Russia, or its province of Bessarabia; on the northwest by Hungary and Transylvania; on the east by Bessarabia and the county called the Do-brodja; on the south by Bulgaria. The Prin-cipalities form two distinct States; the great-er, richer, and better situated, is called Wal-lachia extends along the Danghe, the other er, richer, and better situated, is called Wal-luchia, extends along the Danube; the other, which is north of Wallachia, is called Molda-via. Bucharest is the capital of the first, Yassy of the second. The area of both amounts to between eight and nine thousand square miles. The population is about four millions, consist-ing of the descendants of the ancient Dacians, Roman Colonists, Slavonians, Cumanians, &c., and their language is composed of all these tongues, with, however, a strong prevalence of corrupt Latio. After the invasion of Europe by the Torks, these tribes sometimes fough the Bulgarians, the Hungarians, and the Poles the Bulgarians, the Hungarians, and the Poles, and long tried to maintain their independence. To assure this, their chiefs, called by the Slavonic title of Hospodar or master, in the 15th and 16th centuries, recognised the supremacy of Poland, and subsequently united themselves with the Magyars and Transylvanians. About the end of the sixteenth century, they were finally obliged to submit wholly to the Porte, and to be governed absolutely by Hospodars. finally obliged to submit wholly to the Porte, and to be governed absolutely by Hospodars and Kaimakans, receiving their appointment and investiture from the Sultan. After the war of 1828—'28 Russia then victorious, regulated the position of the Principalities, and under her direction there was introduced a kind der her direction there was introduced a kind of representative Government. The Hospodars were to recognise the supremacy of the Sultan, and pay him a tribute; and this position was guarantied them by a treaty between Russia and Turkey, by which Russia acquired the right to occupy the Principalities in case of exigency, with no more than 35,000 troops. Russia contends that the entrance of her forces last year, by which the present war was begun, was simply an occupation under this treaty. The appellation of Principalities is a treaty. The appellation of Principalities is a translation of that of Hospodarstwa, by which they are called in the native tongue.

New York Tribune.

SURGERY AT SEA.—The Times and Transcript mentions the circumstance of the amputation of a seaman's leg at sea, by the surgeon of a vessel that had been spoken, and adds—"Shortly after, inflammation and mortification took place, and Capt. Crombie thought he could not survive—the seaman in the mean time begging the captain to cut his leg off higher up. After some two days, Captain C. consented; when the carpenter, with a carving-knife and saw, amputated the leg close to the body. The man stood it manfully, and has now quite recovered—California Paper. SURGERY AT SEA .- The Times and Transcript

News highly disapproves of the vote of Ruf. W. Peckham, of the Albany district, N. Yagainst the repeal of the Missouri Comprenies. We think that Mr. P. will surviye, out of his 100 000 constituents, his vote is approved by at least 95 900 .- Albany Atlas.

Mr. JAMES ELLIOTT is authorized to receive | articles of that blessed Democratic creed, "the receipt for subscriptions and advertisements for the Daily and the Weekly National Era, in Cincin

## WASHINGTON, D. C.

MONDAY, JUNE 12, 1854.

### CONGRESS.

In the Senate, to day, the death of the Hon. Mr. Snodgrass was announced; and after the ustomary proceedings in respect for his mem

ry, that body adjourned. In the House, the hours were consumed by prolonged series of vague speeches and me ons, having reference to the time of terminating the present session.

### DEMOCRACY - THE BALTIMORE PLATFORM THE NEBRASKA ISSUE.

First, let us "break on the wheel of publi pinion" the Senators and Representatives from the free States who voted for the repeal of the Missouri Compromise. That is right. Men of all parties in the North and West, who love fair and honest dealing, ought to unite for that purpose-ought to unite for the purpose of dismissing forever from public life every one of those members. To reach the Senators, we must regenerate the Legislatures of the States they misrepresent, and through them secure he passage of resolutions requesting them to resign. As to the Representatives, should one of them dare to come before the People for relection, let there be a union of voters, irre pectively of party, against him. It would be ameful to suffer any party prejudice, or rigid beory, or metaphysical abstraction, to work lisunion and promote his re election.

Again: let us send back, it is said, every Senator and Representative who voted against the repeal. This would be going a little too far. It would secure the return of some members who, while favoring the progress of the Bill in its preliminary stages, merely recorded their names against it on the final passage, to save their position with their constituents Such men are worse than those who acted openly and consistently for the Bill, and have no more claim to re-election, than cowardice hypocrisy, and treason, have to respect and con

Nor, in selecting candidates for another Congress, should we confine ourselves to the single issue presented by this Bill. The Slave Power will put forth new demands, giving rise to other questions of far greater moment than the repeal of the repealing clause of the Nebraska Bill. Let us have no fragmentary, halfway men; give us complete Representatives. ready to confront the Slave Power in the length and breadth of its demands, and to strip it of its usurpations.

A leading paper belonging to the Admini tration Party in Maine, which has steadfastly opposed the repeal of the Missouri Compronise, and now withstands the attempt to make adhesion to this measure a test of party orthodoxy, denounces the Washington Union, spe pially, for its course in this respect-but or what ground, think you? On the ground that such a policy would violate the Baltimore platform! Hear it:

"The Washington Union cannot frighten or The washington Union cannot frighten or drive Democrats from the Baltimore platform, or into infidelity to the creed of the Democratic party, by its senseless rant about Abolitionism. That paper has done more within the last six months to swell the ranks of the Abolitionists, than a regiment of such men as Garrison, Phillips, Greeley, Seward, and Fred. Douglas, whole labors have 'enured to the benefit of the common opposition to the Democratic party? While the Union has headed a crueade rainst the Territorial portion of the Comproagainst the Ferritorial portion of the Compro-mise of 1850, its counterpart, the Abolitionists, imitating its example, have commenced a cru-sade against the fugilive stave feature of that Compromise. Between them both, they have lashed the country into a Slavery agitation, which threatens destruction alike to the peace of which threatens destruction alike to the peace of the country and the unity of the Democratic party; and, rs if to make sure work of the shipwreck of the party, the Union has the fatu-ity to persist in making an approval of a wan-ton violation of the Baltimore platform, a test of party fealty. The Democracy of the North spurn this test, and deny the power of a ma-jority of the members of Congress, or of the Union, in their name, to usurp the functions of the Democratic National Convention, by changing the greed of the party." nanging the creed of the party."

Recollect-the editor who talks thus devont v of the "Baltimore Platform," speaks of the equal criminality of friends and foes of Slavery, in lashing the country into a lamentable agitation, and assumes that the creed of Deocracy is embodied in that platform, was a horough and constant opponent of the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and is indignant at its consummation ! He represents a large lase of so-called Democrats; but, let us put the question plainly-is it among such men we are to look for true and efficient opponents of the Slave Power, fit representatives of the free tates, at such an hour as this? So far as opposition to the Nebraska Bill goes, they are nest, but they seem to have no conception of the real source of this mischief, or of the necessary and eternal antagonism between Slavery and Liberty, between the Slavehold ing Oligarchy and true Democracy, between the necessities and ambition of the Slave Interest, and the necessities and laws determin

ng and regulating the interests of Free Labor "The Baltimore Platform!" What have we to do with that villanous compound of absurdities, platitudes, and diabolisms? See what a blessing it has been to the country! It has given us a President and Congress, to whom we are under obligations for the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and for the augmenta-tion of a Sectional Interest that threatens to convert the People of the Free States inte ere hewers of wood and drawers of water And is "the Democracy" to be called upon to do the same work over again-to "return, like the dog to its vomit, and the sow to her wal-

lowing in the mire?" "The Baltimore platform!" To it the coun try owes the continued degradation of the Democratic name, the continued prostitution of the Democratic power, the increasing arrogance and voracity of the Slave Interest, and thou gigantic schemes of conquest and slave empire, which now menace the peace, power, and exstence, of the Union.

The memory of the Public needs refreshing now and then. Here are some of the sacred

articles of that blessed Democratic creed, "the Baltimore platform:"

"That Congress has no power under the Constitution to interfere with or control the domestic institutions of the several States, and that such States are the sole and proper judges of everything appertaining to their own affairs, not prohibited by the Constitution; that all efforts of the Abolitionists or others, made to induce Congress to interfere with questions of Slavery, or to take incipient steps in relation thereto, are calculated to lead to the most alarming and dangerous consequences; and that all such efforts have an inevitable tendency to diminish the happiness of the people and cy to diminish the happiness of the people and endanger the stability and permanency of the Union, and ought not to be countenanced by

any friend of our political institutions.

"Resolved, That the foregoing proposition overs and was intended to embrace the whole covers and was intended to embrace the whole subject of Slavery agitation in Congress; and therefore the Democratic Party of the Union, standing, on this national platform, will abide by and adhere to a faithful execution of the acts known as the Compromise measures settled by the left Congress, the act for reclaiming fugitives from service or labor' inclu-ded; which act, being designed to carry out an express provision of the Constitution, can-not with fidelity thereto be repealed or so

anged as to destroy or impair its efficiency. "Resolved, That the Democratic Party wi resist all attempt at renowing in Congress or out of it, the agitation of the Slavery question nder whatever shape or color the attempt nay be made

It was all right for the Slave Interest lant the seat of Government amidst slave olding institutions; to re-enset a Slave Code or the District of Columbia, within the exdusive jurisdiction of the Federal Government to provide for the protection and regulation of he coastwise slave trade; to negotiate through the Federal Government for the reclamation of fugitive slaves in Canada; to threaten Great Britain, through Senatorial resolutions, for recognising within her own sovereignty the natural rights of slaves shipped at our Southern ports, but wrecked upon British islands interfere against the patriots of the South American States, for the protection of Slavery n Cuba; to uphold Slavery in Texas, and an nex that country to the Union for the purpose of enlarging the area of slave labor and the oasis of slave representation; to go to war with Mexico for the same objects; to force through Congress an unconstitutional and inhuman act for the seizure and delivery of fugitives from service or labor: to dietate who should be President, to organize his Cabinet, to prescribe as unfit for office, any one opposed to its will, o appoint the majorities on all important mmittees in both Houses of Congress, and to determine the composition of the Execuive and Judicial departments in all Territories of the Union,-aye, this was all right, what-

But, opposition to any of these measures, o the general course of policy indicated by them, was an "interference with questions of Slavery" "calculated to lead to the most dangerous consequences," having "an inevitable endency to diminish the happiness of the People, and endanger the stability and peranence of the Union!

ever amount of agitation it cost.

That is not all; we will resist agitation " or out of Congress," and especially pledge ourelves to stand by the execution of the Fugitive Slave Act! This is the language, this the creed, of the Baltimore Platform; and yet some of its supporters imagine that so they avow hostility to the Nebraska Bill, they may still expect the support of the Anti-Slavery roters! All we have to say is, if any Anti-Slavery voters give them the slightest counte nance or support, they will prove their own total unfitness to discharge the duties of free-

The Baltimore platform is nothing but erpetual pledge of servility to the Slave Power. ratifies all the aggressions of Slavery, and overs them with the solemn pledge to resist all listurbance of them. Just as if the aristocracy of England should succeed in restricting suffrage, and restoring the rotten borough system with all its enormities-and the Reform Party which by some means had fallen under it guidance, should resolve that all efforts of the ladicals or others to interfere with questions of suffrage "are calculated to lead to the most alarming and dangerous consequences;" that we will resist their agitation, in Parliament or out of it, and that we especially pledge ourselves to stand by and support the rotten bor ough system. What a beautiful Reform Party that would be! But its action in the case supposed, would be precisely identical in principle and policy with the action indicated in the Baltimore Democratic platform.

Now, we have no more faith in a Baltimor latform Democrat, than in a rotten borough Reformer. The "Reform" that shelters corruption is an imposture; the Democracy that conservative of the usurpations of an Oligarchy, is an imposture. In the great Party of Freedom, which we yet hope to see formed, we want no Whigs or Democrats who believe in the finality of a wrong, who would acquiesce in a gross usurpation, rather than resort to the necessary measures to overthrow it, and restore the right. Let these who hag the monstrosities of Baltimore platforms, Whige or Dome crats, so-called, consort together, take sweet counsel together, carry their offerings to the altar of Slavery, and swing their consers before the bloody Moloch; but let them not pretend o speak in the name of a sound Conservatism or a pure Democracy. Down with a'l Baltimore platforms, and all supporters of them!

# MASSACHUSETTS.

In accordance with the spirit of the proceed ngs of the la'r Independent Democratic Conention in Massachusetts, is a communication from J. G. Whittier, in the Boston Common realth, calling upon the liberal Whigs and Democrats of that State to respond to the overtures for union in favor of Liberty.

"If," he says, "the people of Massachusetts are really prepared to make a stand against the slave power, it is obviously proper that measures should be taken for calling, at an measures should be taken for calling, at an early day, a Convention of men of all parties, consisting of delegates from all the towns, carefully chosen with reference to their character and fitness to consider with calmness and deliberation the great questions which naturally arise from the past, present, and prospective state of the country; and to lay the foundation of a new and mighty political organization, having for its object resistance to Slavery and protection to Freedom.

"In the Providence of God, it seems to me that Massachusetts is called upon to take the

that Massachusetts is called upon to take the first step in this great movement. If that step

is wisely, firmly taken, there can be little doubt that her sister States of the North and West

We suppose it is not within the power Massachusetts to take the first step, for the State of Ohio is already in motion. In another column we publish a call to its people, which has received the sanction of leading journals all over the State, without distinction of party. and is now being circulated for signatu The Convention proposed will be held on the 13th of July. Why should not similar Conentions be held in all the free States?

Governor Baker, (Administration man.) i his Inaugural says nothing directly about the Nebraska Bill but commends the course of the President generally, as entitling him to the continued support and confidence of the Pecule That will do-it defines the Governor's principles and position.

HIBBARD and WELLS are named as the Administration candidates for the United States Senate, but they are not yet nominated. Their election would be a most gratifying endorse ment of the policy of the President, in the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and we presume no pains will be spared to promote his result. The Administration men proposed to assign the election for Tuesday next, but n motion of a Whig member, Friday was agreed upon, by six majority. This is rather a favorable indication. Another thing we like , the introduction of the following resolu-

"Resolved, That the State of New Hamp shire reaffirms the principles promulgated by people are bound by no compact, expressed or implied to suffer the introduction of Slavery nto territory now free, and that they are un alterably opposed to the erection of any terri-tory without it prohibition by positive law.'
"Resolved, That the repeal of the Missouri

Compromise was in violation of those prin ciples; was unnecessary, impolitic; a breach "Resolved, That the course of George W. Morrison and George W. Kittredge, a portion

of our delegation in Congress, in resisting such repeal, receives the hearty and united approval of the people of New Hampshire.

"Resolved, That the course of Harry Hibbard, Moses Norris, and Jared W. Williams, he other members of our delegation, in voting for such repeal was in opporition to the wishes of the people of the State, treacherous to free-dom and the great cause of equality and hu-man rights, and meets our decided reproba-

These, it is said, are to be discussed befor he Senatorial election shall take place.

### DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION IN MAINE.

The "Morrill" Democrats of Maine held The "Morrill" Democrats of Maine held a Convention at Portland on Wednesday. C. G. Talbot, of Farmington, presided. Resolutions were passed, lamenting the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and pledging efforts to restore it; declaring that all compromises had now ceased to be obligatory; and tendering thanks to members of Congress who resisted to the last the Nebraska bill. Aneon P. Morrill wereby acclamation nominated as a candidate for Governor. He was present and made date for Governor. He was present, and made a speech. He denounced the Nebraska bill, and said that, although the Legislature had, before its passage, almost unanimously voted against it, he had no doubt that all the old line Democrats would be whipped into the support of the measure within three months Mr. Morrill declared that those who supported him would uphold a man inflexibly opposed to the Nebraska bill, and determined upon its repeal. He was ready for the fight, and he cared not by whose side he was fighting. National Intelligence

This looks very much like Independent Denocracy. We are not versed particularly in us, these Democrats, in repudiating the Balti- the South really means to go, we think it is more platform, and coming out so frankly on the Slavery issue, present a basis fer united action among all the opponents of the Slave Power in Maine.

The Society of friends in Pennsylvania, New York, New England, Michigan, and Canad propose to establish a "free cotton factory, and use nothing but the products of free labo low is the cotton to be grown ?- Exchange.

By free labor, as stated, of course. The thing is of easy accomplishment, and will pay well. The Friends have prosecuted their experiments for years, and ascertained the entire feasibility of the plan.

The victory of the opponents of the Administration is complete and overwhelming. It is not a Whig victory, nor is it claimed as such by the Whigs themselves. It is a Democratic defeat; and for several thousands of the adverse majority, if not the whole of it, the Ac ministration may thank Nebraska.—Philadel

# FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The American mail steamer Pacific arrived at New York last night, bringing dates from Liverpool to May 31. She brings 167 passen-

that Gustusvarna was bombarded without effect on the 22d ult. Another attack was in tended to be made on the 24th.

The advanced work of Hango, in the Balti pier was about attacking the main fortifier

The allied fleets were still blockading Sebas The Turkish fleet was off Varna, on its to Circassia.

Silistria still held out on the 25th, the Turks

resisting the Russians with great bravery. The Russians lost 1,500 men killed in the attack on the fortress of Abdul Medjid. The Greek insurrection was less formidable It is reported that King Otho accepts the ulti-

Naples has declared her neutrality. dhesion of the smaller German Powers to the Austro Prussian treaty is secured. Russia has certainly concluded a treaty wit

The Circassians had been driven back fou imes with great locs by the Russia Tunis conds 10,000 men to the Porte.
Two Russian war vecels have been presented to the Greek Government by Russia.
Flour hes declined at Liverpool 6d. a 1s. pe

Consols closed at 91. United States stocks are steady, but no change in prices.
Indian corn has declined 2s.; sales of yello

The Greeks got 150 Turkish soldiers within church, when the doors were closed, and the

soldiers were burned up alive.

Spain has issued a decree for a forced loan.

The trade throughout Russia is suffering intensely on account of the unsettled state of affairs.

NORTHERN NOTIONS OF ANNEXATION.

We have read in the Halifax British North American of the 24th of May, the report of a ong and able speech, delivered in the Parlia-Howe, Secretary of that Province. He reviews the political condition of Canada, New Brunswick, Nova Scotin, Newfoundland, and Prince Edward's Island, and claims for them the right of representation in the British Parliament; and he also discusses with great freedom the various projects of separate nationalities, of a Federal Government of their own, and of annexation to the United States. This speech is passages that we would be glad to place before our readers, were it possible for us to do so. But the following quotation, in reference to annexation with this country, must suffice for the present:

"There is another question which must be settled, before you, or I, sir, or any Nova Scotian, will be a party to annexation. Sir, I be tian, will be a party to annexation. Sir, I believe the question of slavery must be settled, sooner or later, by bloodshed. I do not believe it can ever be settled in any other way. That question shadows the institutions and poisons the springs of public and social life among our neighbors. It saps all principles, overrides all obligations. Why, sir, I did believe, until very lately, that no constable, armed with a law which violated the law of God, could capture a slave in any of the Northern States; but the slave in any of the Northern States; but the Fugitive Slave Law has been enforced, even in Puritan New England, where Tea could not be sold, nor Stamps collected. British North Amer-ica, sir, her not a slave in all her boundless territory; and I, for one, will never cast my lot in with that of a people who buy and sell human beings, and who may profane our soil with their Fugitive Slave Laws, or involve us in agrarian war for the preservation of an in-stitution that we despise." [Hear, hear]

RIOT AT BROOKLYN .- The papers of this norning contain accounts of a street-preaching excitement at Brooklyn. At a late hour on Friday night, some of the Brooklyn police having been informed that fire-arms were secreted in a house on Main street, near Catharine street Ferry, procured a warrant and entered the house, discovering seven muskets loaded heavily with shot. The occupant of the house, an Irishman, was arrested. There was street preaching again at Brooklyn yesterday, and several riots. Ocr, the man who is sometimes impiously called the Angel Gabriel, held forth in the street. All was quiet until the close, when a disturbance commenced. Two or three Irishmen were arrested by the police, and a rescue attempted, during which they were badly beaten by the officers. Later in the afternoon another disturbance occurred at the corner of Hicks and Atlantic streets. Several shots were fired, supposed by the police. Two or three are said to be severely wounded. A strong force of extra police are out, and the fourteenth regiment are under arms at the City

"We of the South are learning every day to have less to do with our selfish brethren of the North; and as they begin to see the breach, in carnest, open, and the gap between us widen, the penitential chord will be struck, all fiendish howls will subside, and the soft whisperings of earnest love and wooing entreaty will ensue, seductive as the wily scrpent's charm, entrap-ping, if it were possible, the unsuspecting South into cruel bondage again."

Thus discourseth the Jacksonville (Alabama) Sunny South. We appeal to the North, the guilty North, to forbear. The "unsuspecting South" abhors everything like bondage, and should not be entrapped into it. Moreover, the South desires to separate from the North. If ence these shameful results have been accom-the North refuses to let it go, plagues worse plished. At all events, it cannot be doubted that South desires to separate from the North. If than those of Egypt will assuredly follow high time for the North to say, with Jakey, Well, of yer means to go, why don't yer go-o-o ? "

We learn that the Hon. E. B. Wash burne, of Illinois, is detained at his residence in Galena, on account of a domestic affliction.

The Democrats of Arkansas have non inated A. B. Greenwood and Albert Ru-t for Congress, to be voted for in August next.

# CONGRESS.

THERTY-THIRD CONGRESS-FIRST SESSION Senate, Monday, June 12 1854.

A message was received from the House Representatives, communicating the proceed-ings of that body on the occasion of the death of the Hon. J. F. Snodgrass, a Representativ

from the State of Virginia.

Mr. Manon submitted the usual resolutions, which, after some remarks from Mr. M., on the virtues of the deceased, were adopted, and the

House of Representatives, June 12, 1854. On motion of Mr. Cobb, the reading of the journal was dispensed with, on account of its

The Speaker announced the business first in order to be the suspension of the rules, to consider a resolution proposed by Mr. Walbridge, on the 28th ult., to terminate the present sion of Congress on the 3d of July next. Mr. Orr, in view of the importance of the resolution, moved a call of the House; which was ordered; when 138 members answered to

Mr. Orr moved that further proceedings in the call be dispensed with; which was ordered.

The motion to suspend was then decided in the affirmative—year 104, nays 38.

Mr. Orr moved a substitute resolution, fixing the 14th of August as the day of final adjournment: which was negatived. After a very protracted and vague debate,

Mr. Hillyer moved to lay the whole subject on the table; which was decided in the nega-

tive—yers 56, nays 97.

Mr. Keitt appealed to the House to extend the session to the 14th of September. He said that as he and Mr. Ewing had been more at tentive to business than any other members of Mr. Ewing objected to the advancement

such a claim.

Mr. Keitt thought it would look egotistical to prefer it wholly on his own account. But, he said, Congress had great things to do—all the things that were written down in the Baltimore platform, if the Democratic party was honest in its professions—and he hoped Congress would not adjourn until the 14th of September, that the party might redeem all its

Mr. Walbridge's resolution was finally sub stituted by a resolution proposed by Mr. Ocr, to adjourn on Monday, Aug. 12, by a vote of

Mr. Campbell moved to lay the resolution on the table, pending the decision of which our report closed.

CITY MATTERS. Mr. John Evans, residing on 9th street, above M, was aroused from his sleep at one o'clock on Sanday morning, by the noise made by two men who had entered his house, and were endeavoring to force open the drawers of a bureau in the room next his bed chamber. Hearing him spring from his bed, they hasten ed down stairs, and out through the back window they had entered, and made good their retreat over the fence. Mr. Evans took good aim at the stout form of one of them, but the percussion cap on his revolver failed to do its work, or there would have been left upon his premises a very ill-looking human body, as Mr. Mantilini would describe it. Mr. Evans subsequently found that his visiters had attempted to set fire to his house on the inside.

On Saturday, the Committee on the District of Columbia reported against the prayer of Mr. J. C. F. Salomon for a charter to furnish water to the District cities. They also reported a bill amending the bill of 1842, establishing an Auxiliary Guard, in which the compensation to the Guard is set at the rate of \$600 each, to commence the 1st of next month; also, a bill extending the capital stock of the Gas Light Company. The bill reported by Mr. Hamilton, granting certain additional powers to the Corporation, makes all the offices thereof elective, establishes police and municipal courts, a house of refuge, and gives other powers in reference to grading, lighting, and proteeting the city from fire.

Incendiaries, petty thieves, and burglars have recommenced depredations in our city. We trust our police will renew their vigilance

To Let Mill Men, seeking a good opening for business, read Mr. Campbell's advertisement, and address him by mail.

### TO THE PEOPLE OF OHIO.

FELLOW CITIZENS:

FELLOW CITIZENS:

The consummation of the first great act of the stupendous scheme for the extension of Slavery, and the establishment of the Slave Dominion over the North American continent by the repeal of the Missouri Prohibition, and other threatened future acts, part and parcel of the same scheme, such as the proposed expenditure of millions in the purchase of territory from Mexico, utterly worthless except as a basis for the operations of the slave interest, and the proposed waste of millions upon millions more in the re-establishment of Slavery in Cuba, in case of the entranchisement of the bondmen of that island by its ment of Slavery in Cuba, in case of the enfran-chisement of the bondmen of that island by its present Government, call loudly upon all true patriots to forego past political differences, and unite as a band of brother-freemen in defence of our own rights, and the rights of human nature. God forbid that our country should alone, among the nations of the earth, take upon herself the hateful reproach of Slavery Propagation.

the hateful reproach of Slavery Propagandism!

But if this odium is to be averted, the People must themselves take the matter in hand. Let it ever be remembered, that while the contest be-tween Freedom and Slavery—between the advocates of a great public wrong and the maintainers of Public Faith was going on in Washington, not a word of remonstrance against the meditated iniquity was uttered by either branch of the Le-gislature recently assembled at Columbus. The partisans of the existing National Administration, availing themselves of their majority in the Le gislature, not only thwarted every effort to the honest indignation of the People of the State against the wrong, but elected to the Senate of the United States a known supporter of the re-peal of the Missouri Prohibition, thus placing the moral weight of Ohio in the scale of Slavery Ex-

We, by no means, charge the members of the old Democratic Party with approval of this conduct: but we earnestly invite them to consider whether there is any mode of manifesting their just indignation, in view of these great wrongs, except by repudiating the present National Administration, and the Political Leaders through whose influthese things demand the promptest intervention of the whole Proper; and not these things only

State concern.

The time has passed for half-way measures in respect to Slavery. The repeal of the Missouri Prohibition has demonstrated the utter fullity of all legislative compromises. It is necessary now to recur to the Constitution. In that instrument, it will be vain to seek for any recognition of Slavery, even as a fact, outside of Slave States, or for any power given to Congress to legislate in its behalf. Outside of Slave States, then, there must be no Slavery. There must be no slave-selling,

be no Slavery. There must be no slave-selling, slave-catching, or slave-holding, under National legislation. The Slave Power must be over-thrown, and the influence of the National Government must be placed on the side of Freedom.

The patronage of the President—that fatal engine of Corruption and Despotism—must be cartailed. The People must demand and obtain a more direct influence upon the practical workings of the Government. For the Propagandism of Slavery, in our intercourse with Foreign Nations, Slavery, in our intercourse with Foreign Nations, there must be substituted a great American In-fluence in favor of Universal Liberty. Freedom, Reform, and Progress, must be the watchwords of

the People.

In our own State, many things require attention. The disposition and management of the public works; the districting of the State; the have regulating the imposition and collection of taxes, and other matters, demand the considera-tion and judgment of the People. In view of these things, we invite our fellow-citizens, who, without regard to former party dis-

tinctions, are willing to unite in the organization of a Democracy of the People, against the supporters of Slavery and unjust and unequal laws by whatever name they may call themselves, to assemble in Convention, at Columbus, on the 13th day of July, 1854, the anniversary of the Ordiday of July, 1804, the aninversary of the Country mance of 1787, for the purpose of consultation upon the momentous aspects of public affairs, and of taking such action as circumstances require. With this view, we recommend that the people of each County forthwith assemble, appoint one delegate for every five thousand inhabitants, no delegate for every five thousand inha county, however, appointing less than two, t vention; and we recommend, also, that there be held, at the same time and place, a Mass Convention of the People, to sustain the Delegate Convention by their presence, to aid them by their counsel, and to express, in the most emphatic manner, the cherished sentiments and fixed resolves of the People of Ohio, in language bee ing the demands of the crisis

MARRIAGES On the 8th instant, by the Rev. S. D. Finkel, Mr. HUBERT SCHUTTER to Miss M. ESTHER McCONNEEL.

On the 6th instant, by the same, Mr. CHAS. A. SCHOTT to Miss THERESE GILDERMEISTER, all of this city.

In this city, on the 25th of August last, by the Rev. Mr Williams, of New York, and on the 7th instant, by the Rev. Mr. Boyle, of this city, Mr. Thomas Grosvenor King, of New York, to Miss Catharine McNerhany, of this

# DEATHS.

On Saturday evening, of consumption, Dr. Samuel J. Anderson, in the 29th year of his

On the 5th instant, near Rockville, Md., Mr. Chomas Read, aged 60 years.
On the 24th of April, at Alburgh, Verment EMARUEL HONSINGER, in the 90 h year of Lis